

Week Ending Friday, June 11, 1993

Proclamation 6571—Lyme Disease Awareness Week, 1993 and 1994

June 4, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Lyme disease has become the most common arthropod-borne infection in the United States since it was first recognized as a clinical entity in 1975. Although most prevalent in the coastal northeastern and north central States, a significant number of cases have been reported in the Pacific Coast States, primarily northern California and Oregon.

Lyme disease is caused by a bacterium that is transmitted from ticks to warm-blooded animals. The major reservoirs of infection are deer and rodents, although the ticks can be carried on dogs, cats, and occasionally birds. Persons who live near or who work in wooded areas are at risk of contracting Lyme disease. Lyme disease can develop into a chronic multisystem disorder that can elicit a wide range of symptoms and run an unpredictable course. Clinical manifestations include arthritis, neurological symptoms, heart problems, and sometimes eye inflammation, hepatitis, and severe fatigue.

Early symptoms may include one or more of the following: A rash at the site of the tick bite, headache, fever, joint pain, and fatigue. Though the disease usually responds to antibiotic treatment at this stage, in later stages it may develop into a persistent chronic infection that affects joints or the nervous system. The bacteria also may be transmitted from an infected pregnant woman to her fetus.

Scientists at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, along with their colleagues at the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, are supporting dozens of research

projects on Lyme disease. Along with several other components of the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, they are devoting considerable effort to eradicate the disease. Experts from a wide range of disciplines are focusing on improving diagnostic techniques and therapeutic strategies and on developing an effective human vaccine. Animal models of the disease have been developed that promise to hasten progress in all of these areas.

In support of these efforts, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 43, has designated the weeks beginning June 6, 1993, and June 5, 1994, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks of June 6, 1993, and June 5, 1994, as Lyme Disease Awareness Week. I urge all government agencies, health organizations, communications media, and private citizens to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities in order to ensure better understanding of Lyme disease.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

William J. Clinton

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NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 5, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on June 8.

The President's Radio Address*June 5, 1993*

Good morning. On February the 17th, I presented to our country a national economic strategy to create jobs and increase incomes through investments in our future and bringing our Government's deficit down. This plan is tough, and it requires real contributions from everyone. It was written to improve our economy long-term, but I believed back in February, just as I did in the campaign of 1992, that this plan could produce positive short-term results, and it already has.

Once it became clear that we would take responsibility for bringing our deficit down, interest rates started coming down. Analysts say that if we can keep these interest rates down for a year, we'll put over \$100 billion back into this economy. How? Because people will refinance their home loans or their business loans. Many of you listening to this program have already done that and have saved a great deal of money. Think what an extra \$100 billion can do, through lower interest rates on consumer loans, car loans, college loans, home loans, and business loans. It means more jobs for ordinary Americans, higher business profits, better consumer confidence, and more consumer spending. All that will grow the economy. It's already beginning to work.

Just yesterday, unemployment fell below 7 percent for the first time in a year and a half. In just the last 4 months, the economy has added 755,000 new jobs. And last month, as mortgage rates hit a 20-year low, new home sales reached a 7-year high. That too means more jobs for ordinary Americans, and more Americans realizing the dream of home ownership, building stronger neighborhoods and stronger communities, and making America a better place to live. We're moving on the right track. If we get our priorities right and our Government house in order, more people will be able to order houses for themselves. If we drive interest rates down, jobs and investment will keep going up.

Now the U.S. House of Representatives has acted courageously and decisively to approve our economic growth plan, and it's time for the Senate to do the right thing as well.

In the plan before the Senate, we cut the deficit \$500 billion over the next 5 years, the largest reduction program ever proposed by a President. The plan is balanced and fair. About half the deficit reduction comes from spending cuts and restraints in Federal entitlement programs and health care programs, and about half of it comes from new revenues.

Included in the \$250 billion of spending cuts are reductions in more than 200 specific programs. We also raised some taxes. But this time, unlike the last 12 years, we're doing it in a fair way. Seventy-five percent of the new money comes from people with incomes above \$100,000, people who can better afford it and whose tax rates went down in the 1980's.

Middle class Americans are asked to make a contribution in the form of an energy tax. For families of four with incomes of \$40,000 a year or more, that amounts to about \$1 a month in 1994, \$7 a month in 1995, and no more than \$17 a month when the plan is fully in place in 1996 and thereafter. For working families with incomes under \$30,000, the income tax system has been changed so that the burden will be virtually nonexistent. And for the working poor, people who are working 40 hours a week or less, we put in place the first big block of our welfare reform program. Because if this plan passes, people who work 40 hours a week and have children in their homes will be lifted above the poverty line for the first time in American history.

Now, no one wants to pay any additional taxes or see anybody else pay taxes. And we're working hard to minimize the tax increases and maximize the spending cuts.

But let me remind you, my fellow Americans, all the people who are out here calling this a tax-and-spend program are the same people who, for the last 12 years, have lowered taxes on the rich, raised taxes on the middle class, taken the national debt from \$1 trillion to \$4 trillion, and reduced our investment in our future so that jobs went down and incomes did too. My plan is working to take us in the reverse direction. It does require tough choices. You've had all the easy choices for 12 years and the hidden taxes. We have given you some very simple and